**Definitions of Dublin Core Fields**

**Title**: The name given to the resource. Typically, a Title will be a name by which the resource is formally known.

**Subject**: The topic of the content of the resource. Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords or key phrases or classification codes that describe the topic of the resource.

**Description**: An account of the content of the resource. Description may include but is not limited to: an abstract, table of contents, reference to a graphical representation of content or a free-text account of the content.

**Type**: The nature or genre of the content of the resource. Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content.

**Source**: A Reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived. The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or part.

**Relation**: A reference to a related resource.

**Coverage**: The extent or scope of the content of the resource. Coverage will typically include spatial location (a place name or geographic co-ordinates), temporal period (a period label, date, or date range) or jurisdiction (such as a named administrative entity).

**Creator**: An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. Examples of a Creator include a person, an organization, or a service.

**Publisher**: The entity responsible for making the resource available. Examples of a Publisher include a person, an organization, or a service.

**Contributor**: An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource. Examples of a Contributor include a person, an organization or a service.

**Rights**: Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information.

**Date**: A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource. Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource.

**Format**: The physical or digital manifestation of the resource. Typically, Format may include the media-type or dimensions of the resource. Examples of dimensions include size and duration. Format may be used to determine the software, hardware or other equipment needed to display or operate the resource.

**Identifier**: An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context. Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.

**Language**: A language of the intellectual content of the resource.